

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow;  
moderate shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 62.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 306—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.  
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS  
IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 500 MILES  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## STILLMAN BLOCKED IN EFFORT TO SHOW WHY HE BEGAN SUIT

Ex-Banker's Counsel Try to  
Show Action Was Started  
to Prove Baby Guy's  
Illegitimacy.

## QUESTIONS RULED OUT

Hearings Over to July 13,  
When Referee Will Rule  
on Plea to Cut More  
Russell Testimony.

## SON STICKS TO MOTHER

Fifty to Sixty Witnesses Will  
Appear for Wife—Referee  
and Counsel Agree on  
August Vacation.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 1.—James A. Stillman's side of his suit for a divorce from Mrs. Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman virtually came to an end to-day with an attempt by his attorneys to have the banker place himself on record as having started the suit solely to deprive Baby Guy Stillman of his good name and the right to participate in the \$7,000,000 trust fund established by the youngest's grandfather, John F. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, blocked the move with objections which were sustained by Referee Daniel J. Gleason.

"Did you express yourself to your wife's attorneys before bringing this action as being entirely willing your wife should have a divorce if she wanted one?" William Rand asked the banker as he settled into the witness chair.

Mr. Brennan jumped to his feet with an objection before Mr. Stillman could answer. Referee Gleason sustained him.

"And did you then take legal advice by counsel that the question of the paternity of Guy Stillman could not be tried out in any action brought against you?" the lawyer continued.

This also was objected to and sustained by the referee.

Because of this did you not therefore bring this action against your wife and the infant Guy Stillman?" was the lawyer's third and last question to be ruled out.

## QUESTIONS ABOUT GIFTS.

Mr. Rand's line of questioning verified the report that there had been something in the nature of an agreement between the banker and his wife whereby Mrs. Stillman was to have been the one to bring the suit. When she failed to do so Mr. Stillman then started the action and made his infant son codefendant with his wife.

Mr. Rand asked permission "which was granted, to ask his client a series of questions to Mrs. Stillman during 1915 and 1916, which was brought out yesterday in the cross-examination by John E. Mack, guardian for Baby Guy."

"Did you then have all of the information which caused you to bring this action?" the lawyer asked.

"I did not," replied Mr. Stillman.

Although Mr. Mack practically had completed his cross-examination, the hearing was adjourned Thursday evening, he was permitted to ask the banker a few more questions this morning.

"Do you know a man named Lafontaine?" Mr. Mack asked.

"Yes," Mr. Stillman replied.

"Where did you meet him?" "In Montreal."

"Was your lawyer, Mr. Sullivan, present?" "Yes."

"Was the question of witnesses brought up?" "I refuse to answer."

"Did you authorize any one to pay money to witnesses?" "I refuse to answer."

"Did you authorize any one to bribe witnesses?" "I refuse to answer."

## MILLION LEAVING CITY FOR TRIPLE HOLIDAY

Pleasure Seekers Move in Steady Stream Through Railroad Terminals Toward Mountains and Seashore—  
Exodus of Midsummer Wardrobes  
Chokes Baggage Rooms.

It looked as if there wouldn't be any one left in town to go to the fight after a survey yesterday of the crowds of outgoing pleasure seekers who streamed through the big railroad terminals. Experts estimated that 10 per cent. more city persons have found friends in the country to visit or have succeeded in getting hotel reservations at the nearby resorts, than last year. Altogether yesterday was a record breaker, so far as the Fourth of July exodus is concerned, and to-day promises to go a little higher.

With 130,000 passengers leaving town by the New York Central alone, and with 138,000 prepared to follow them to-day, it is safe to say that, estimating that a figure near this left on the Pennsylvania and then adding a proportionate number for the other railroads whose passengers go by ferry, more than one million New York residents will be sleeping by the seashore or breathing mountain air to-night.

The two big railroad terminals looked like a bargain day in Brodway. Many were carried big bandboxes, or if they didn't carry them themselves a porter limped along with the perishable paper container and a

half dozen or more bags. About every third man had a golf bag or a tennis racket in a green case.

Ten thousand pieces of baggage went out of the Grand Central Terminal, which is 1,000 more than on any other day. To-day it is expected that the number will reach 11,000, which will mark the peak of the midsummer wardrobe exodus. Trains are running in six and seven sections. Four hundred coaches and 150 Pullman cars will leave the terminal to-day, in addition to the regular equipment and solely for the accommodation of the holiday pleasure seekers. Yesterday's extra equipment included 250 coaches and the same number of Pullmans.

From 5,000 to 10,000 fight fans will begin to arrive as the last holiday traveler is getting away. The Twentieth Century will arrive in three sections this morning and all other trains from the West and points in New York State will carry extra sections or cars.

Atlantic City seemed to be the favorite point sought by outgoing passengers at the Pennsylvania station. The gates to the through trains were fairly mobbed by men, women and children.

## MINERS IN BRITAIN ACCEPT NEW TERMS

Overwhelming Vote Is Cast in  
Favor of Putting an End  
to Strike.

## TO RETURN VERY SOON

Commons Approves Premier's  
Plan for £10,000,000 Grant  
to Tide Men Over.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, issued an official statement in behalf of the Miners Federation this evening to the effect that there had been an overwhelming vote in the various districts in favor of the striking coal miners accepting the terms of the owners. The men will return to work without delay the statement said.

The House of Commons to-day approved the plan submitted by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, for a grant of £10,000,000 to the coal miners in pursuance of the strike settlement programme, the money to be applied in helping tide the men over until the end of September during the process of wage reduction.

The passage of this legislation completes the action necessary to make effective the settlement of the coal strike reached early this week. The acquiescence of the House in the plan had been taken for granted, and the passage of the subsidy measure to-day was without discussion.

The mine owners' agreement with the miners provides that until September, 1922, the standard minimum wage shall be 20 per cent. above 1917 wages. The standard profit is fixed at 17 per cent. of the aggregate amount of wages paid. The surplus profit is to be divided 17 per cent. to owners and 83 per cent. to the men.

Premier Lloyd George in outlining the terms of the agreement to the House of Commons laid stress on the profit sharing provisions and said higher wages for the men depended wholly on their own efforts in increasing production. That the miners have "lacked" in their work was pointed out by the London Telegraph, which on June 8 printed the following:

"Striking figures illustrative of the progressive decline in the coal output are quoted in the preliminary report for last year of the Chief Inspector of Mines. The total number of persons employed below and above ground was 1,248,224, the highest figure recorded in 1914. Yet the output was the lowest for many years. The aggregate production amounted to 229,503,435 tons, whereas in 1913, when 120,000 fewer persons were employed, the total quantity raised was 287,411,583 tons. Since the previous year, therefore, the output per head has declined from 253 to 183 tons. A total of 2,551 mines were in operation, or eight more than in the previous year."

"The extent to which production has fallen is shown in the following table, comparing the output of the mines employed in the period 1913-1920:

Year	Persons Employed	Output
1913	1,200,000	287,411,583
1914	1,150,000	269,043,000
1915	1,100,000	253,179,445
1916	1,050,000	238,248,224
1917	1,000,000	248,473,119
1918	950,000	229,503,435
1919	900,000	229,503,435
1920	850,000	229,503,435

The extent to which production has fallen is shown in the following table, comparing the output of the mines employed in the period 1913-1920:

COAL STRIKE KNOCKS  
BRITISH BUDGET HOPE

Causes Loss of £75,000,000  
and Surplus Disappears.

LONDON, July 1.—British revenue for the last quarter (which ended nearly 1111,000,000 (about \$415,000,000), while the deficit will total £67,000,000 (about \$251,000,000).

## SHOCK OF AIR BOMBS CRIPPLES WARSHIP

Missiles Used to Sink U-Boat  
Jar Loose Engine Aboard  
Shawmut, 1,500 Yards Off.

## SPEED CUT TO 4 KNOTS

Ships 5,000 Yards Away Feel  
Blasts—Aircraft Defenders  
See Important Point.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 1.

Bombs used in sinking the German submarine U-111 off the Virginia Capes ten days ago jarred loose one of the engines of the U. S. S. Shawmut, mother ship of the air forces attached to the Atlantic fleet.

Instead of being able to steam her normal fifteen knots speed she was compelled to slow down to four knots on her way in to the naval operating base at Hampton Roads. The vessel was fully 1,500 yards from the bombs when they exploded.

This was the unofficial report that reached Washington to-day from what appeared to be authoritative sources. The Navy Department, however, said no report of the incident had been received, although it was admitted the utmost secrecy was being observed concerning the technical outcome of the tests.

The Shawmut went to the scene of the bombing to aid if necessary the aircraft engaged in the practice. She remained at what the officers assumed was a safe distance from the target. The bombs used were of the light-weight type, weighing 185 pounds each. Two salvos were dropped, one of three bombs and the other of nine. The jar when the detonations occurred was felt distinctly aboard vessels as far as 5,000 yards distant and at the time caused considerable comment.

The incident is regarded as of importance in the much discussed question of whether aircraft really are effective against warships. The damaging of engines at so great a distance with light bombs added to the arguments of the aircraft enthusiasts that direct hits would not have to be registered with heavy bombs if warships were to be put out of commission. It had a bearing also on the question of whether horizontal armor would be effective so far as maintaining the maneuvering ability of a vessel in such conditions.

## MRS. O'HARE, SOCIALIST, IS KIDNAPPED IN IDAHO

Identity of Her Captors and  
Whereabouts Hidden.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 1.—Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, widely known Socialist writer and lecturer, who was released from Federal prison by President Wilson after she had served fourteen months of a sentence for violation of the espionage law, was taken to-day from the home of H. H. Friedheim, a friend, by a party of a dozen men.

The identity of her captors or her present whereabouts is undetermined. She was to have delivered a lecture here to-night.

ENGINE HITS MOTOR; 3 DIE.  
One Person Seriously Injured in  
Washington County Accident.

ALBANY, July 1.—Three persons were killed and another was seriously injured to-day when an automobile in which they were occupants was struck by a switch engine at Middle Granville, Washington county, according to a message received here.

The dead are Mr. and Mrs. George McCotter and a Mrs. Austin, all of Granville. The injured is Mrs. Roy Hanna, also of Granville.

## DAWES INSTITUTE BUDGET; SAYS HE'LL SAVE \$900,000,000

New Fiscal Year Begins  
With More Than \$3,500,-  
000,000 Available.

## \$500,000,000 IN CASH

President Promises Full  
Support of Administration  
in Epochal Experiment.

## OFFICERS ARE SWORN IN

Director Promulgates Regula-  
tions Governing Depart-  
ment Expenditures.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 1.

A new fiscal year was started by the United States Government to-day. With its inception Government officers were authorized to begin expenditures of more than \$3,500,000,000. That sum does not include some continuing appropriations and authorizations for the use of unexpended balances of past appropriations which are hard to estimate and takes no cognizance of moneys made available to meet deficiencies which aggregate \$275,000,000.

With the start of the new fiscal year the budget system came into legal operation. It was formally instituted this morning with the swearing in of budget officers.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, took the oath of office, but he was in full stride before actually being sworn in.

Of the appropriations available to-day, Gen. Dawes intends to save 25 per cent. or nearly \$900,000,000. That is his goal, and he has set it as the mark for every Government department and office. The budget chief pledged saving of at least one-fourth of his own appropriation to begin.

The Government starts the fiscal year with a cash balance in the general fund of the Treasury of approximately half a billion dollars. Other expenditures will have to be met from the receipts of the year in taxes customs and otherwise.

In the fiscal year just closed, with but one day missing, the treasury had ordinary receipts of \$5,550,115,000 and ordinary disbursements were \$5,048,368,000.

## Officials Sworn In.

Income for the next fiscal year is unknown because of the pendency of the tariff bill which will increase customs receipts and of a tax revision bill which will reduce tax income.

Work on the budget for the fiscal year 1922, beginning one year from to-day, was begun under the new budget system with the tap of the gong this morning. Gen. Dawes had tackled in advance and solved such problems as had to be dealt with to insure an unimpeded start in budgetary operations.

When the hour of business arrived to-day Director Dawes, flanked by his official staff, went into action. One of the preliminaries was the swearing in of Comptroller-General J. J. McCard, who has coordinate powers with the budget director in supervising expenditures and preparing estimates of receipts.

Lurtin R. Ginn, Assistant Comptroller-General, as well as all of the other budget officers, took the oath.

Regulations issued jammed the lid tight against expenditures that are not approved by the new budget officers.

President Harding again gave his support to the work in an address to the departmental budget officers.

Regulations Promulgated.

One of Director Dawes' first official acts was to promulgate, under authority of the President, the new budget regulations governing the operations of the system. The regulations lodge absolute power in the hands of the Budget Director, acting for the President, to approve or disapprove every individual expenditure proposal calling for withdrawal of funds currently available, and gives equally broad authority over all estimates of every character for future expenditure.

Responsibilities and duties of budget officers in effecting economies were clearly outlined in the regulations and read by Gen. Dawes at the first meeting of budget officers, over which the President presided in the Budget Director's headquarters.

President Harding walked over to the Treasury, across the street from the White House, and appeared at Director Dawes' office promptly at 10:30 o'clock, finding about thirty of the newly designated budget officers of the various branches already assembled.

The President remained only long enough to make a brief speech, the effect of which was to arouse all present to a keen realization of the big job ahead. The President galvanized the fiscal

Continued on Second Page.

## FIGHTERS AWAIT THE GONG; 80,000 EXPECTED AT BOUT; ODDS ON DEMPSEY FALLING

Hudson County Grand Jury  
Knocks Out Last Hope  
of Reformers.

## CONTEST IS CERTAIN

Dempsey and Carpenter  
Ready and Confident  
of Winning.

## TRAINED TO THE MINUTE

Thousands Prepare for Rush  
to Jersey City, Where Title  
Bout Will Be Staged.

So far as the law is concerned

Georges Carpentier and Jack Dempsey will fight for the pugilistic championship of the world this afternoon in Jersey City beginning at 3 o'clock.

The Hudson County Grand Jury listened to the complaint of the International Reform Bureau yesterday and, to the chagrin of that organization, refused to indict anybody participating in or connected with the battle.

The bureau and the Clergymen's Community Club of Jersey City acknowledged their defeat and retired threatening to demand the arrest of everybody concerned after the fight and to institute impeachment proceedings against Gov. Edwards and others.

The arena—a huge, shallow saucer of wood and steel—is ready. The two pugilists say they are ready and utterly confident. The Jersey City police force insists that there will be no confusion, no disorder, no dishonesty and no discomfort. Even the gloves are ready—eight ounce mitts, half the weight of which is located behind the base of the thumb. Ten thousand miles of telegraph and telephone wire connect the ringside with the outside world. The United States Weather Bureau predicts that the skies may be leaden and sun flooded by turn, but that there will be no rain.

## Ring Thoroughly Tested.

The 600 ushers have been drilled until they can pick out the aisles blindfolded. The floor of the ring has been padded and canvas-covered. Two bulky men pranced upon it for thirty minutes yesterday, while other men watched the effect. A couple of piano movers clinched and rolled upon the floor to see whether they could do any damage. Finally they decided that Georges Carpentier and William Harrison Dempsey could knock each other down frequently in absolute confidence that they will not hurt the floor in any respect by so doing.

Engineers and building inspectors had a survey of the piers and struts on which the spraddling amphitheatre stands. They went over the whole structure—a bare, brutal structure quite in keeping with its purpose—and told the authorities that 100,000 persons might strive in vain to weaken it or cause it to sag. It cost \$200,000, this rough bowl. Before 4 o'clock this afternoon its purpose will have been served. The fight for which it was built will have passed into history.

Either the scowling Dempsey or the cunning Carpentier will have demonstrated that he is the best manipulator of fists in the world. And this \$200,000 arena then will become junk.

This morning Dempsey is sequestered in the home of the Mayor of Jersey City. His challenger is still out in Manhattan on Long Island awaiting the hour when he will move upon Jersey City to the \$200,000, no matter what happens to him. He seems to have no doubts about the outcome.

## Carpentier Is Confident.

"I shall do my best," he says. "I believe that I shall win. There are many who think differently. They say that Dempsey is too strong, too brutal, too swift, too determined. I am not invincible. I believe in my destiny and I am a fatalist. I have taken account of myself and I believe I shall win."

That's all the Frenchman will say. Dempsey is spoken for by his manager and trainers.

"He will win as soon as he hits Carpentier," they say. "Carpentier cannot stand him off. The Frenchman is not rugged enough. The fight will not last long."

All manner and condition of mankind promises to be in Jersey City to-day. From a dozen countries and in dozens of ways they are coming. There will be furors over bogus tickets. There will be great crowds surging and pushing, sweating and arguing. The authorities have requested that aviators be pre-

Continued on Tenth Page.

Do Not 'Phone to 'Herald'  
to Obtain News of Fight

THE NEW YORK HERALD requests its readers not to telephone to THE HERALD office for information regarding the Dempsey-Carpentier fight to-day, as it will be impossible to answer inquiries.

All of THE HERALD's telephone facilities must naturally be reserved for the use of members of the staff reporting the event, so that reports from the ringside may be rushed to the office and be printed in the earliest possible editions.

## \$100,000 SUIT TIES UP DEMPSEY'S MONEY

Deposits in Banks Affected by  
Writ: Fight Receipts to  
Be Included.

## RESULT OF MOVIE DEAL

Promoter Says Pugilist Promised  
One-fourth of Proceeds  
From 'Dare Devil Jack.'

Justice Thomas F. Donnelly of the Supreme Court signed a writ of attachment yesterday against the Guaranty Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, the Hanover National Bank, and the City of New York, to compel the payment of the \$100,000 suit for the prizefighter by Frank P. Spellman of Batavia, N. Y. Attorneys for Spellman were searching last night for Tex Rickard and for Robert Edgren, stakeholder for the fight to-day, so that copies of the writ could be served on them in time to tie up Dempsey's share of the proceeds, amounting to about \$300,000.

Through his attorney, William Klein of 120 Broadway, Spellman alleges that Dempsey and his manager, Jack Kearns, whose real name is given as John McKernan, owe him \$100,000 for commissions in securing the champion's appearance in a motion picture called "Dare Devil Jack," produced by Pathe, Inc., and which Spellman declares has made more than \$1,000,000. The suit charges an alleged violation in that the pugilist and his manager failed to pay the commissions that Spellman says were agreed upon by the champions for the picture were made. Attorney Klein says that the object of the writ of attachment is to tie up all funds that Dempsey has in New York to insure the payment of the \$100,000 to Spellman by the suit.

As soon as the writ had been signed a representative of Spellman furnished \$25,000 bond to cover the costs of the action in case it is decided finally in favor of the defendant. David Horsely, who said that he was a friend of and speaking for Spellman, said that under the terms of the agreement between Dempsey and the pugilist agreed to pay Spellman 25 per cent. of the proceeds of the moving picture. Horsely said that Spellman had agreed to pay \$25,000 bond to cover the costs of the action in case it is decided finally in favor of the defendant. David Horsely, who said that he was a friend of and speaking for Spellman, said that under the terms of the agreement between Dempsey and the pugilist agreed to pay Spellman 25 per cent. of the proceeds of the moving picture.

## J. P. MORGAN WILL NOT SEE WORLD TITLE BOUT

Has an Aversion to Attending  
Any Prize Fight.

J. P. Morgan is not going to see the contest to-day between Dempsey and Carpentier for the heavy-weight championship. At the Morgan offices it was said yesterday that the inclusion of his name in the list printed on Thursday of prominent persons who expect to appear at the ringside was unwarranted.

Mr. Morgan, it was stated, never had the slightest idea of going to the boxing match. He has made clear to friends on more than one occasion his aversion to prize fighting.

## GERMANY DISARMS IN PART ON PAPER

Effected Often by Transfer to  
Salvage Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 1.

On paper the disarmament of Germany is complete, but in many instances it has involved simply the changing of a label on military supplies from the Reichswehr to a salvage company.

The New York Herald correspondent asked the Allied Disarmament Commission how far the disarmament had actually been completed after the declaration of Minister of Disarmament Peters that his mission had been fulfilled. Officers of the commission replied that the German Government has exerted every effort to complete disarmament, but that an actual estimate of just how much had been accomplished could not be made until later.

3,600 B. & O. EMPLOYEES  
BACK AT WORK TUESDAY

List Includes 1,500 to 1,600  
Men in Mt. Clare Shops.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—From 1,500 to 1,600 four-hour shop employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will resume work at the Mount Clare shops Tuesday, according to an announcement made to-night at the executive offices of the road.

About 3,600 men will be restored over the entire system effective the same date, it was added.

Sudden Switch in Betting  
May Drive Odds to 2 to 1  
at Ringside.

## SPECULATORS 'STUNG'

Golden Mirage Fades Away  
as Canny Crowds Refuse  
to Pay Graft.

## TICKETS ARE SLASHED

Demand Slackens for \$40, \$30  
and \$20 Seats, Even When  
Reduced.

Reporters cruising for night before news of the bickering that is to take place this afternoon over in Jersey City bumped into queer angles of the sporting situation that is engrossing New York as much as New York ever permits itself to be engrossed. First of all, tickets for the head on collision of Cave Man and Artist's Model were dropping in price all over town, while visitors by the thousand poured into the city from every State in the Union, from Canada and even from steamships just arrived.

Second, and even more curious, the betting odds on Dempsey receded strangely but palpably, persons with Dempsey inclinations showing no zeal whatever to back their gladiator at odds that were prevalent only a few hours ago. On Tuesday or Wednesday it was 4 to 1 on Dempsey against Carpentier. Yesterday Carpentier speculators were in great luck to get 3 to 1, had to go in search of 5 to 2, and found in no end of instances that they could take 2 to 1 or leave it. There may be a new spurt of confidence in the champion, but sporting persons of mathematical habit were opining last night that it looks like no more than 2 to 1 in real money against the French soldier by the time the gong sounds this afternoon.

## Curious Stamp in Price.

As for the first oddity, it could not be otherwise than remarkable, when, with at least 25,000 folk arriving from out of town to attend the fight, and with perhaps 100,000 more here at home who have been supposedly eager to take part in the Jersey adventure, not all supplied with the pasteboards bearing the real and only genuine signatures of Tex Rickard, the price of bona fide tickets slumped. At twenty of the big hotels, all of which were fairly jammed last night with fight excited crowds, hundreds of persons who had delayed getting tickets sought for the indispensable credentials; yet on the streets, in the doorways of Broadway, in cigar stores and in other rendezvous of the speculator gentry prices were being cut—cut hard.

At two places in Forty-second street between Broadway and Eighth avenue, in two more places in Broadway and in several other booths and upon many street corners speculators, not so gay and care free as they were a week ago when they saw a golden mirage arising above Jersey's dirty Acme Swamp, were putting the knife to rates of admission and their own joy in life. Tickets priced formerly at \$50 were being offered at \$45, \$40, and as low even as \$25. Tickets labelled \$40 were going down at \$20 and \$25. The \$20 and \$25 tickets were being hawked earnestly at reductions of 20 to 30 per cent. This was true over in Brooklyn and Jersey City and Newark as well as in Manhattan.

## \$20,000 to \$10,000 Biggest Bet.

The biggest single bet placed yesterday in Wall Street was \$20,000 against \$10,000 on the champion. About \$50,000 came in to the betting commission during the afternoon in a single lump, and it was said to come from the Dempsey camp at Atlantic City. This was very quickly grabbed up at odds of 2 1/2 to 1, after which the odds on the American went back again to 2 to 1. Another \$50,000 offered by Dempsey pugilists at 2 to 1 was not attractive enough for supporters of Georges, and, while some of it was covered, there was still a large amount available when business ended for the day.

R. C. Pabb, who has handled innumerable betting campaigns for James W. Ball & Co., estimates that the total money placed on the fight in the financial district is approximately \$200,000, including yesterday's wagers. The largest individual wager placed in Wall Street so far as can be learned was that of \$50,000 on Dempsey to win at odds of 2 1/2 to 1 and 3 to 1. This wager was made by a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The two big ticket agencies, McBride's and Tyson's, heard the rumor of ticket cutting by the privateers of the game, investigated and found the tale was true. It was denied that of these large agencies, however, that either was "cutting prices." They were holding tickets, they said, for the face price and the usual advance.

"But it is true that the street pirates are stung," laughed the manager of McBride's. "Acting according to their hunch, they accumulated bunches of high priced tickets, especially the \$40, \$30 and \$20 kind, and now they find there is no wild market for their wares. Even the demand for the \$50 tickets has slackened and we